#### DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 414 538 CG 028 198

AUTHOR Morse, Laura; Doran, Matt; Simonin, Danielle; Smith,

Allyson; Maloney, Colleen; Wright, Cara; Underwood,

Michelle; Hoppel, Andrea; O'Donnell, Shannon; Chambliss,

Catherine

TITLE Preferred Psychological Internet Resources for Addressing

Anxiety Disorders, Parenting Problems, Eating Disorders, and

Chemical Dependency.

PUB DATE 1998-00-00

NOTE 13p.

PUB TYPE Reports - Research (143) EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS \*Anxiety; \*Drug Addiction; \*Eating Disorders; Family

Problems; \*Information Sources; Mental Disorders; Online Systems; Parent Materials; \*Rating Scales; Research Tools;

Substance Abuse; \*World Wide Web

#### ABSTRACT

Although the Internet offers information about psychological problems and support resources for behavioral health problems, the quality of this information varies widely. So as to offer guidance in this area, preferred sites pertaining to anxiety disorders, parenting problems, eating disorders, and chemical dependency were analyzed. A total of 365 web sites were evaluated, chosen randomly from the Internet. After reviewing the appropriate clinical literature for each of the problem areas being addressed, the nine raters assessed each site's potential as a psychological resource for those in need. After ratings were completed, raters selected the preferred sites. Three sites from each category are summarized here. The top sites for anxiety disorders exhibited various strengths, ranging from support ideas, to clarity, to evaluation, to encouragement. The three parenting sites were chosen due to their abundance of parenting resources and their many suggestions for obtaining further information. All three sites for eating disorders were rated as having the most complete coverage overall, providing comprehensive surveys of important topics within a search. The last category of sites, chemical dependency, offered a variety of services and information, including on-line 12-step meetings and user-friendly interfaces. (RJM)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made

\*



# Preferred Psychological Internet Resources for Addressing Anxiety Disorders Parenting Problems, Eating Disorders, and Chemical Dependency

Laura Morse, Matt Doran, Danielle Simonin
Allyson Smith, Colleen Maloney
Cara Wright, Michelle Underwood
Andrea Hoppel, Shannon O'Donnell
Catherine Chambliss

Ursinus College

1998

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

C. Charibliss

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Office of Educational Research and Improvement EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

2

### Introduction

The development of the internet offers new means of obtaining several types of psychological assistance. Various websites have been created for the purpose of providing information about psychological problems and offering support to those with a wide spectrum of behavioral health problems.

Unfortunately, the quality of these sites is not regulated and therefore varies widely. Preferred sites pertaining to anxiety disorders, parenting problems, eating disorders, and chemical dependency were extracted from a sample of 365 sites related to these problems. All sites had been rated along six dimensions of quality, including accuracy, practicality, normalization, sense of belonging, referral and feedback mechanisms.

#### Method

A total of 365 web sites were evaluated. Each addresseed one of four problems: anxiety disorders, parenting problems, eating disorders, and chemical dependency. The sites were chosen randomly from various common search engines on the Internet. The evaluations were completed by 9 trained undergraduate psychology majors from a small liberal arts college on the east coast. After reviewing the appropriate clinical literature for each of the problem areas being addressed, the raters accessed sites in order to assess their potential as a psychological resource for those in need. Each rater evaluated roughly 40 sites, which



pertained to the one of the four categories in which the student had become most expert. After ratings were completed, raters reviewed all their choices and selected the most preferred sites for inclusion in this listing.

Preferred Sites Organized by Topic

Top three sites for anxiety disorders http://www.fairlite.com/ocd

http://www.algy.com/anxiety/index.html

http://www.geocities.com/hotsprings/1497/index

The site http://www.fairlite.com/ocd included a great deal of support. Support and clarity were the two main objectives of this site. The support offered by this site was comprised of a wide variety of informative and helpful categories such as medications and an extensive referral section. This site was comprehensive and well organized. The information that was displayed provided an accurate and informative prospective on anxiety disorders. This site is presented so that many users, regardless of their educational and socioeconomic status, can receive the benefits of the material offered. Fairlite leaves the impression upon the reader that several options, modes of treatment, and supportive means for those suffering from anxiety disorders are available. Aside from the positive outlook, this site provides the necessary, introductory steps in order to



obtain treatment. We found this site to be an excellent starting place for understanding and coping with the many issues and problems that coincide with these disorders. In addition to this large array of positive reinforcement, fairlite, in no respect, supports commercial advertising. Thus, it reduces the risk of those inflicted with mental disorders to be exploited. Web sites such as this are models for the new wave of technology in mental health care.

The site http://www.algy.com/anxiety/index.html was given predominantly outstanding ratings in the evaluation category. It rated outstanding in every area except referral mechanisms in which it scored somewhat adequate. In addition to practical information and support, the site also incorporated additional interesting elements such as naming famous people who have anxiety disorders and organizing pen pals between people who register for them. The site is divided into several topics for exploration. These topics are comprised of an interview, treatment, support, an index, links, contacts, articles, and news. Because of the site's inclusions of interesting and numerous types of aid to those with anxiety disorders, visiting the site is enjoyable as well as greatly helpful.

The site http://www.geocities.com/hotsprings/1497/index was found to be a great source of encouragement to one with an anxiety disorder. This site is particularly unique because instead of being a site established by an esoteric psychologist lacking empathy, it was created by an individual who actually had



an anxiety disorder. In addition to traditionally helpful aspects, more unconventional devices of support are also present. The areas of the site consist of a pen pal list, a music therapy page, excerpts of her poetry, awards she received, site links, news, forums, and a list of members and their stories. This site is evidently quite helpful with a great emphasis on combating loneliness, feedback mechanisms, and promoting normalization.

Top three parenting sites:

Parentsplace.com

Parenthoodweb.com

Cybertowers.com

The Internet contains a myriad of parenting information.

Yet, it is sometimes difficult to sort through and find sites

that are beneficial to parents' varying needs. Some parenting

sites are not complete due to advertisements, bias, and a deficit

of useful information.

The top three parenting sites were chosen due to their abundance of parenting resources and diverse means of obtaining information. All three sites were well-rounded in that they all contained clear and accurate information in the form of articles, and how-to suggestions for change. The sites also contained destigmatizing information, while at the same time promoting a sense of belonging via chat lines. Referral mechanisms were given in the form of books and articles, and provisions of outcomes



assessments via response outlets.

The three sites however, did each have a specific strength. The first site, parentsplace.com focuses on parental support systems in the form of chat lines and articles by parents.

Parenthoodweb.com is particularly impressive due to the non-advertisement feature. An icon was present if advertisements were desired to be viewed, otherwise no advertisements were displayed throughout the site. The last site, cybertowers.com was geared towards parents in need of information regarding their child's psychological needs. The articles presented on the site contained self-help and referral mechanisms.

These top three parenting sites are easy to access sources for obtaining effective parenting strategies, support, and advice.

Top Sites for Eating Disorders:

http://qlink.queensu.ca/~4map/anabhome.htm

http://nimh.nih.gov/publicat/eatdis.htm#eat1

http://mirror-mirror.org/eatdis.htm

http://www.something-fishy.com/articles.htm

These eating disorder sites were chosen as the best because they were rated superior in all categories. These web sites have the most complete coverage overall. The subject of eating disorders is widely varied. These sites are provide comprehensive coverage of all important topics desired within a search. The sites are informative, generally beginning with a definition of



the eating disorders. The sites describe the potential damage that could be inflicted upon the body if the eating disorder continues to go untreated. Personal stories and answers to frequently asked questions add to the benefits of the sites.

Causes, diagnosis, and different treatment methods are essential and abundant on these model sites. Resources and links to other potential web sites are advantageous and conveniently provided. These are beneficial for the audience can view different sites that are recommended easily.

Top Sites Concerning Chemical Dependency
WWW.Quitnet.org

http://members.aol.com/aawebpage/index.html#schedule http://www.hooked.net/users/ezdoesit/aa.htm

The Quitnet is a web site devoted to the subject of smoking cessation and deserves a place among the best of self-help web sites. The reason for this quite simply is that it is a complete site. It provides useful information about dependence, current issues in the news pertaining to the use of tobacco, an on line support group, guides for successful cessation, links to related sites, and information about other avenues of obtaining help. Perhaps most importantly the Quitnet also makes the statement that it is by no means a substitute for the advice of qualified health professionals.



The following web page is an excellent page for those seeking help via the internet with problems related to alcohol abuse: http://members.aol.com/aawebpage/index.html#schedule

This page is sponsored by America On Line as a service to those who wish to participate in Alcoholics Anonymous meetings on-line. The site includes a complete listing of scheduled meetings and direct access to them. It includes information about the Alcoholics Anonymous Organization and their methods of treatment. Overall, this website is an excellent example of steps that one might take toward treatment of alcoholism on the net.

The following page is another excellent example of accessible self help on the Internet:

http://www.hooked.net/users/ezdoesit/aa.htm The page is brightly colored and pleasant to look at. Icons are neatly arranged and user-friendly. The page includes the stories of other alcoholics and how they came to grips with their problem and sought out help. It gives the user the opportunity to relate to others that are in similar situations. The page also listed alternative sites and allows direct access to them. In terms of feedback, a visitor to this site is invited to e-mail his or her own story to be posted on the page. Overall, this site was found to be superior in all aspects evaluated as part of this evaluation.



# Preferred Sites Organized by Topic

Top three sites for anxiety disorders:

http://www.fairlite.com/ocd

http://www.algy.com/anxiety/index.html

http://www.geocities.com/hotsprings/1497/index

Top three parenting sites:

Parentsplace.com

Parenthoodweb.com

Cybertowers.com

Top Sites for Eating Disorders:

http://qlink.queensu.ca/~4map/anabhome.htm

http://nimh.nih.gov/publicat/eatdis.htm#eat1

http://mirror-mirror.org/eatdis.htm

http://www.something-fishy.com/articles.htm

Top Sites Concerning Chemical Dependency:

WWW.Quitnet.org

http://members.aol.com/aawebpage/index.html#schedule

http://www.hooked.net/users/ezdoesit/aa.htm



#### References

- Allan R, Kostenbader P: Information on the Internet: how selective should we be? Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers. 1995; 27: 198-199
- Alloy L, Acocella J, Bootzin R: Abnormal Psychology Current Perspectives 1996
- American Psychiatric Association. (1993a). Practice guidelines for eating disorders. <u>American Journal of Psychiatry</u>, 150, 212-228.
- Baird, P., & Sights, J. R. (1986). Low self-esteem as a treatment issue in the psychotherapy of anorexia and bulimia. Journal of Counseling and Development, 64, 449-451.
- Bogenschneieder, K., Small, S., and Tsay, J. (1997). Child, Parent, and Contextual Influences on Perceived Parenting Competence Among Parents of Adolescents. <u>Journal of Marriage and the Family, 59, 345-362</u>.
- Brown T, Liebowitz M: The Empirical Basis of Generalized Anxiety Disorder. American Journal of Psychiatry September 1994; 151: 9: 1272-1280
- Canals, J., Carbajo, G., Fernandez, J., Marti-Henneberg, C., & Domenech, E. (1996). Biopsychopathological risk profile of adolescents with eating disorder symptoms. <u>Adolescence</u>, 31, 443-451.
- Chambliss, C. (1996) Peer consultation on the net: The problem of ex-clients who stalk therapists. Resources in education, ERIC/CASS, ED393048.
- Cole-Detke, H., & Kobak, R. (1996). Attachment processes in eating disorder and depression. <u>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</u>, 64, 282-291.
- Dolan, B. (1991). Cross-cultural aspects of anorexia nervosa and bulimia: A review. <u>International Journal of Eating Disorders</u>, 10,67-78.
- Durand, V.M., Barlow, D.H. (1997) <u>Abnormal Psychology: An</u> Introduction. Brooks/Cole: Pacific Grove, California.
- Felker K. R., & Stivers, C. (1994). The relationship of gender and family environment to eating disorder risk in adolescents. Adolescence, 29, 821-835.
- Frisse, M.E., Kelly, E.A., Metcalfe, E.S. (1994) An internet primer: resources and responsibilities. <u>Acad Med, 69</u>, 20-24.



Gowen, Jean W., Cristy, Deidre, S., and Sparling, Joseph. (1993). Informational Needs of Parents of Young Children with Special Needs. <u>Journal of Early Intervention</u>, 17, 194-210.

Greenlund, K. J., Liu, K., Dyer, A. R., Kieffe, C. I., Burke, G. L., & Yonis, C. (1996). Body mass index in young adults: Associations in parental body size and education in the CARDIA study. American Journal of Public Health, 86, 480-485.

Gross, J., & Rosen, J. C. (1988). Bulimia in adolescents: Prevalence and psychosocial correlates. <u>International Journal of Eating Disorders</u>, 7, 51-61.

Himmelfarb, G. (1997) Revolution in the Library", <u>The Key</u> Reporter, 62(3), p.3.

Hines, A. (1997). Divorce-Related Transitions, Adolescent Development and the Role of the Parent-Child Relationship: A Review of the Literature. <u>Journal of Marriage and The Family</u>, 59, 375-388.

Holm, Kristen. (1996, May). Making The Kids Pay. Writers Digest, 76, 5, 48-55.

Huang M, Alessi N. (1996) The Internet and the Future of Psychiatry. American Journal of Psychiatry; 153: 7: 861-869

Jacobson T.E. & Cohen, L.B. (1997) Teaching Students to Evaluate Internet Sites, <u>The Teaching Professor</u>, 11, 7, 4.

Joiner, G. W., & Kashubeck, S. (1996). Acculturation, body image, self-esteem, and eating-disorder symptomatology in adolescent Mexican American women. <u>Psychology of Women Quarterly</u>, 20, 419-435.

Koran L, Thienemann M, Davenport R: The Quality of Life for Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive. American Journal of psychiatry June 1996: 153: 6: 783-788

Kraft, M.K., Dickinson, J.E. (1997) Partnerships for improved service delivery: The Newark target cities project. Health & Social Work, 22, 143-148.

Kruger, L.J., Cohen, S., Marca, D., Matthews, L. (1996) Using the internet to extend training in team problem solving. Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 28, 248-252.

Laws, A. & Golding, J. (1996). Sexual assault history and eating disorder symptoms among white, Hispanic, and African-American women and men. <u>The American Journal of Public Health</u>, 86, 579-583.



- Marcus, Mary Brophy. (1997, April 7). Parent Lessons. <u>US News</u> and World Reports, 122, 13, 72.
- Mintz, L. B., & Betz, N. E. (1988). Prevalence and correlates of eating disorder behaviors among undergraduate women. <u>Journal of</u> Counseling Psychology, 35, 463-471.
- Myers, P. N., Jr., & Biocca, T. A. (1992). The elastic body image: The effect of television advertising and programming on body image distortions of young women. <u>Journal of Communication</u>, 42, 108-133.
- O'Brien, M. (1996). Child Rearing Difficulties Reported By Parents Of Infants and Toddlers. <u>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</u>, 433-446.
- Orr, Tamra. (1994, December). The Hidden Parenting Market. Writers Digest, 74, 12, 41-44.
- Rott, M. P. P. (1990). Disordered eating in women of color. <u>Sex</u> Roles, 22, 525-536.
- Rosen, L. W., Shafer, C. L., Drummer, G. M., Cross, L. K., Deuman, G. W., & Malmberg, S. R. (1988). Prevalence of pathogenic weight-control behaviors among Native American women and girls. <u>International Journal of Eating Disorders</u>, 7, 807-811.
- Sampson J, Kolodinsky R, Greeno B (1997) Counseling on the Information Highway: Future Possibilities and Potential Problems. Journal of Counseling and Development, 75: 203-212
- Sampson, J.P.Jr., Krumboltz, J.D. (1991) Computer assisted instruction: A missing link in counseling. <u>Journal of Counseling and</u> Development, 69, 395-397.
- Shapiro, D.E., Schulman, C.E. (1996). Ethical and legal issues in e-mail therapy. Ethics and Behavior, 6, 107-124.
- Snow, J. T., & Harris, M. B. (1989). Disordered eating in Southwest Pueblo Indians and Hispanics. <u>Journal of Adolescence</u>, 12, 329-336.
- Stice, E., Schupak-Neuberg, E., Shaw, H. E. & Stein, R. I. (1994). Relation of media exposure to eating disorder symptomatology; an examination of mediating mechanisms. <u>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</u>, 103, 836-841.
- Striegel-Moore, R. H., Silberstein, L. R., & Rodin, J. (1986). Toward an understanding of risk factors for bulimia. <u>American</u> Psychologist, 41, 246-263.
- Wolpe, J. (1958). <u>Psychotherapy by reciprocal inhibition.</u> Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.



)



# U.S. Department of Education

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



# REPRODUCTION RELEASE

(Specific Document)

ı	DO	CU	IMENT	IDENT	TEIC.	ATION	•
١.	$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}$		INTERN	IDENI	$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}$		•

Title: Preferred Psychological Internet Resources for Ad		
Anxiety Disorder, Patenting Problems, Fating Disorders, and	I Chamical Dependency	
Author(s): Morse, L, Doran, M., Simonin, D, Smith, A, Maloney, C., Wright	C., Underwood, A., Hoppel, 1	7 0
Corporate Source: Ursinus College	Publication Date: Cho	rul Plia
Orsinos dollege	1998	

## II. REPRODUCTION RELEASE:

In order to disseminate as widely as possible timely and significant materials of interest to the educational community, documents announced in the monthly abstract journal of the ERIC system, *Resources in Education* (RIE), are usually made available to users in microfiche, reproduced paper copy, and electronic/optical media, and sold through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) or other ERIC vendors. Credit is given to the source of each document, and, if reproduction release is granted, one of the following notices is affixed to the document.

If permission is granted to reproduce and disseminate the identified document, please CHECK ONE of the following two options and sign at the bottom of the page.



Check here
For Level 1 Release:
Permitting reproduction in
microfiche (4" x 6" film) or
other ERIC archival media
(e.g., electronic or optical)
and paper copy.

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 1 documents

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

The sample sticker shown below will be affixed to all Level 2 documents

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN OTHER THAN PAPER COPY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

———— Sample

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Check here For Level 2 Release:

Permitting reproduction in microfiche (4" x 6" film) or other ERIC archival media (e.g., electronic or optical), but *not* in paper copy.

Level 1

Level 2

Documents will be processed as indicated provided reproduction quality permits. If permission to reproduce is granted, but neither box is checked, documents will be processed at Level 1.

"I hereby grant to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) nonexclusive permission to reproduce and disseminate this document as indicated above. Reproduction from the ERIC microfiche or electronic/optical media by persons other than ERIC employees and its system contractors requires permission from the copyright holder. Exception is made for non-profit reproduction by libraries and other service agencies to satisfy information needs of educators in response to discrete inquiries."

Sign here→ please

Organization/Address:

Signature

Dopt. of Psychology Ursinus college

•

Printed Name/Position/Title:

Catherine Chambliss, Ph.D., Chair, Psychology

relephone:

Mail Address:

6 (0) 487 062 | Date:

12/12/97



# III. DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY INFORMATION (FROM NON-ERIC SOURCE):

If permission to reproduce is not granted to ERIC, or, if you wish ERIC to cite the availability of the document from another source, please provide the following information regarding the availability of the document. (ERIC will not announce a document unless it is publicly available, and a dependable source can be specified. Contributors should also be aware that ERIC selection criteria are significantly more stringent for documents that cannot be made available through EDRS.)

Publisher/Distributor:	
Address:	
•	
Price:	
V. REFERRAL OF ERIC TO CO	PYRIGHT/REPRODUCTION RIGHTS HOLDER:
f the right to grant reproduction release is held by so	omeone other than the addressee, please provide the appropriate name and address
Name:	
Nulless.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
V. WHERE TO SEND THIS FOR	RM:
Send this form to the following ERIC Clearinghouse	e:

However, if solicited by the ERIC Facility, or if making an unsolicited contribution to ERIC, return this form (and the document being contributed) to:

**ERIC Processing and Reference Facility** 

1301 Piccard Drive, Suite 100 Rockville, Maryland 20850-4305

Telephone: 301-258-5500 FAX: 301-948-3695 Toll Free: 800-799-3742

e-mail: ericfac@inet.ed.gov

ERIC